(d) whether it is a fact that due to liberalisation unemployment has increased;

(e) if so, how and to what extent unemployment has increased; and

f) if not, how employment has increased?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (f) According to the Eighth Five Year Plan Document the Labour force is projected to increase by about 35 million during 1992—97 or at the average annual rate of 2.1 per cent. The total number of persons requiring employment over the ten year period 1992—2002 is estimated to be 94 million. This does not mean that unemployment would be 94 million by that year.

Estimates of Employment and Unemployment (tentative)—during 1992—95 are as under:

(million)

	March 93	March 94	March 95
1. Employment	308.44	314 15	321.35
2. Unemployment	16.97	18.05	17.85
3. (1+2) Labour force	325.41	332.20	339.20

The Plan Document also envisaged an average employment growth of around during 1992—97. There has been no 2.6 per cent to 2.8 per cent per annum evidence of the adverse affect of the Liberalisation policy on employment.

बन्धुआ बाल श्रमिक

3204. **श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल :**

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय :

क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन राज्यों में बाल मजदूरों की संख्या सर्वाधिक है और उनमें से अधिकांश किन उद्योगों में कार्यरत हैं ;

(ख) क्या पिछले तीन माह के दौरान सरकार के प्रयास से बन्धुआ बाल मजदूरों को मुक्त कराया गया है और यदि हां, तो इनका राज्य और उद्योगवार ब्यौरा क्या है तथा सरकार द्वारा इसके कल्याणार्थ/जीविकोपार्जन के लिए क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार विभिन्न उद्योगों में कार्यरत बंधुआ बाल मजदूरों की मुक्ति के कार्य को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देगी ?

श्रम मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा यथासूचित विभिन्न राज्यों में अभिज्ञात और पुनर्वासित बंधित बाल श्रमिकों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है ।

राज्य का नाम	अभिज्ञात तथा पुनर्वासित बंधित बाल श्रमिकों की संख्या
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	118
2. बिहार	388
3. उत्तर प्रदेश	341
4. कर्नाटक	75
5. मध्य प्रदेश	545
6. महाराष्ट्र	5
7. हरियाणा	45
8. दिल्ली	7

उन उद्योगों के नाम जिनमें ये बच्चे बंधुआ हालत मे कार्य कर रहे थे, प्रत्येक राज्य के उपलब्ध नहीं है । तथापि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य से सूचित बंधुआ बाल श्रमिक कालीन उद्योग में नियोजित थे और दिल्ली में उन्हें निर्माण कामगार के रूप में कार्य करते पाया गया ।

(ख) तथा (ग) सरकार बंधित श्रम प्रणाली को समाप्त करने को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देती है । कालीन बनाई और माचिस तथा आतिशबाजी उद्योग में बंधित बाल श्रमिकों के लगे होने की सूचना है । वर्ष 1994 के उत्तरार्द्ध के दौरान राज्य श्रम मंत्रियों के क्षेत्रीय सम्मेलन के दौरान राज्य सरकारों का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया गया है और इसे शीघ्र समाप्त करने के महत्व को दुहराया गया है ।

Rescued Child Labourers

3205. SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:
SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of child-labourers rescued, State-wise, so far since the assertion by Prime Minister on Independence Day to abolish Child Labour; and

(b) the targets set year-wise under the scheme till 2000 AD?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) The total child labour population in the country is 13.6 million as per 1981 census. This figure rose to 17.02 million according to the estimates of the 43rd round of National Sample Survey conducted in 1987-88. With a view to address the problem of child labour, the Govt. announced a National Child Labour Policy in August, 1987. In pursuance of this policy, presently 12 National Child Labour Projects (NCLP) are under implementation in 8 States covering a total of 13668 children. Recently, the Prime Minister in his speech on 15th August, 1994 announced a new scheme for elimination of child labour in hazardous occupations. Under this, an estimated 2 million child labourers engaged in hazardous employments are sought to be brought out of the world of work and diverted to general and vocational education by the year 2000 through a programme of activities largely modelled on the NCLP in a phased manner.

The detailed physical and financial phasing of the total programme for the elimination of child labour in hazardous occupations by 2000 AD is being worked out. However, the Planning Commission after discussions with the M|o Labour allocated Rs. 34.4 crores in the year 1995-96 for the elimination of child labour in hazardous occupations.

Long March undertaken by freed Bonded child labourers

3206. SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:
SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a week long-march undertaken by freed bonded child labourers which started from Rajghat on the 19th January, 1995 to focus attention, to their problems; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction and response to the various issues brought home by them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) As per report received from the Government the National Capital Territory of Delhi, seven Oriya Children were found to be working as bonded labourers in construction work at Shahadara fly over. The children have been escorted